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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1781.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for the Repeal of ſo much of the Laws of this Commonwealth as make the continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills emitted by the Reſolves or Acts of the Aſſemblies of the ſaid Commonwealth, a Legal Tender, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, and the different Legiſlatures of the United States of America, ſtruggling in ſupport of their in-born rights and invaded liberties, have been neceſſiated, by reaſon of the ſcarcity of ſpecie, to emit large ſums of paper currency, by the rapid depreciation whereof, the ſaid United States have laboured under great difficulties in procuring the neceſſary ſupplies for carrying on the preſent war: And whereas the quantity of ſpecie being of late conſiderably increaſed within the ſaid United States, the ſaid Congreſs have, in the moſt preſſing manner, recommended to the different Legiſlatures of the ſame States, to repeal all laws making the paper bills of credit of the United States a legal tender, equal to gold or ſilver.

In compliance with the ſaid recommendation, and for attaining the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that ſo much of all and every of the laws of this Commonwealth, as declare the bills of credit emitted by the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, or by the reſolves of the Aſſemblies of the late province of Pennſylvania, or by the preſent or late Aſſembly or Aſſemblies of this Commonwealth, to be a legal tender, in diſcharge of debts, contracts or demands; and ſo much of the ſaid laws, as impoſe any penalty or forfeiture upon perſons refuſing to accept any of the ſaid bills of credit in ſatisfaction of any debts, contracts or demands; and ſo much of the ſaid laws, as impoſe any penalty or forfeiture upon perſons refuſing to receive the ſaid bills of credit in payment for any live ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, article or goods whatſoever, or upon perſons offering ſuch goods or articles for a leſs price or ſmaller ſum of money, to be paid in gold or ſilver, or other current money, than in the bills of credit aforeſaid; or upon perſons giving or receiving a greater nominal ſum of the ſaid bills of credit for a leſs in gold and ſilver, ſhall be, and the ſame is and are hereby repealed and made void.

Sect. 2. Provided always nevertheleſs, That the foregoing clauſe ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend to repeal, alter or make void any laws or ſections, or clauſes of laws, whereby the paper bills of credit emitted in purſuance of an act paſſed on the 25th day of March, 1780, and the paper bills of credit emitted in purſuance of the act paſſed on the 7th day of April, 1781, are made receivable at the ſame rate as gold or ſilver, in the payment of the arrearages of purchaſe money, due for lands or lots ſold, or to be ſold or conveyed by this State, forfeited eſtates only excepted.

Sect. 3. Provided alſo, That nothing in this act contained ſhall affect any tender made in due and legal manner, under and according to the directions of any of the ſaid laws, or any ſuits, actions and judgments, which have been commenced or had, or which are now depending, or which hereafter may be brought, for or by reaſon of any tender made before the paſſing of this act.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all debts, duties, rents, annuities, and other demands, granted or contracted for by any deed, will, mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill of exchange, note, aſſumpſit or otherwiſe, ſince the 1ſt day of January, 1777, which were expreſſed to be paid and diſcharged in any foreign money, or in gold and ſilver money of any denomination, or in bullion, or in any commodity, and which have not ſince been paid and ſatisfied, or diſcharged, ſhall be deemed, conſtrued and taken to be yet due and owing from debtors to creditors, in ſuch money or other commodity as in the ſaid contracts were expreſſed, and the ſame my be ſued for and recovered in any court of juſtice within this commonwealth, having competent juriſdiction, in ſo much gold or ſilver money as ſhall be equal in value to the debt or duty, according to the terms of the contract.

Sect. 5. And whereas moſt of the debts contracted before the 1ſt day of January, 1777, are due and owing from perſons, who from principles of honour and honeſty have declined paying their creditors with a depreciated paper currency, when by law they might have ſo done, and it would be unreaſonable that ſuch debtors ſhould be compelled to diſcharge their old debts in gold or ſilver money, until it ſhall become more plenty and eaſier to be acquired;

Sect. 6. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any judgment already hath been or hereafter ſhall be entered in any court of record within this Commonwealth, by default, upon the confeſſion of the party, the report of referrees, or the verdict of a jury, or otherwiſe, for any ſum of money contracted for, or due for rents, ground-rents or annuities, before the firſt day of January, 1777 (debts due to the State excepted) the ſaid court is hereby authorized, if the ſame be not aſcertained by the ſaid confeſſion, report or verdict, to aſcertain how much of the ſaid ſum of money is due to the plaintiff for the principal ſum due, and how much thereof is for intereſt, damages, coſts and charges, and to give judgment for the whole ſum, which judgment ſhall remain as a lien upon the real eſtate of the defendants, in the ſame manner as judgments at law bind ſuch eſtate, and thereupon the ſaid court ſhall award execution againſt the defendant, for ſo much of the ſaid ſum only as the ſaid intereſt, damages, coſts and charges ſhall amount to, which money ſhall be levied, recovered and paid in gold and ſilver money; but no execution ſhall iſſue for the principal ſum, until two years after the paſſing of this act, or until permiſſion ſhall be given for that purpoſe by an act of the Aſſembly of this Commonwealth; but the defendant ſhall nevertheleſs pay the intereſt of the ſaid principal ſum yearly, as it ſhall grow due, and in default thereof the plaintiff ſhall be entitled to writs of execution, as often as there ſhall be occaſion to recover the ſame.

Sect. 7. Provided always nevertheleſs, That if the defendants in any ſuch cauſe ſhall not be at the time of rendering the ſaid judgment ſeized of a ſufficient real eſtate within this Commonwealth, in his own right, to ſecure the ſaid debt, and ſhall be about to depart from this State, without leaving ſuch real eſtate, and ſhall refuſe to give other ſecurity for the ſaid principal ſum, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court, then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid court are hereby authorized and required to award execution for the whole ſum contained in the ſaid judgment, as well principal as intereſt, damages, coſts and charges; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sect. 8. And in order to prevent unneceſſary ſuits, and to give debtors a reaſonable time to prepare themſelves for payment of their old debts, before any ſuit can be brought:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon (other than the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty) for any debt or duty contracted for before the firſt day of January, 1777, under or by virtue of this act, where the ſum demanded, exceeds fifty pounds, within leſs than ſix months from the paſſing of this act, unleſs the creditor ſhall have demanded from the perſon of the debtor, or by a note in writing left at the place of his abode, ſatisfaction of the ſaid debt, at leaſt three months before bringing his ſuit, or unleſs the creditor or ſome perſon for him ſhall ſwear or affirm, that he apprehends a danger of loſing his debt by the delay.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to revive any debts or demands which were, on or before the firſt day of January, 1776, barred by any act for the limitation of actions then in force; and that no debt or demand which was not barred by ſuch act for the limitation of actions, on the ſaid firſt day of January, 1776, ſhall be barred by the ſaid act, until two years after the paſſing of this act, and until ſuch times as is limited by law, according to the nature of each.

Sect. 10. And whereas divers perſons, as agents, factors, bailiffs and receivers, ſheriffs, attornies at law and in fact, executors, adminiſtrators, guardians, truſtees and other perſons, in right of their reſpective offices, truſts and appointments, may have received ſums of money for the uſe of their principals and perſons intereſted, ſome of whom may have applied ſuch monies to their own uſe, others may have kept the ſame by them until it depreciated to a much greater degree, and others may have placed the ſame out on intereſt, for the uſe and benefit of their principals; and it is fit and right that juſtice ſhould take place in ſuch varied caſes, as nearly as may be aſcertained;

Sect. 11. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any agent, factor, bailiff or receiver, ſheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, adminiſtrator or guardian, truſtee or other perſon, has in right of his office, truſt or appointment, received any ſum or ſums of money for the uſe of his or their principals, or perſons intereſted, and have applied the ſame to their own private uſe, in ſuch caſe he or they ſhall be accountable to his or their principals, or perſons intereſted as aforeſaid, for ſo much gold and ſilver money as the ſaid bills of credit, or other money, ſo by them received, were worth at the time of ſuch application, according to the rate of depreciation, affixed to the act, intituled, "An act directing the mode of adjuſting and ſettling the payment of debts and contracts, entered into and made between the firſt day of January, 1777, and the firſt day of March, 1781, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the third day of April, 1781. And where any ſuch agent, factor, bailiff, receiver, ſheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, adminiſtrator, guardian, truſtee or other perſon, having received any ſum or ſums of money as aforeſaid, ſhall render an account, on oath or affirmation, of the manner of his diſpoſing of the ſame, and of the profit or loſs ariſing thereupon, and the principal or other perſon intereſted as aforeſaid ſhall not be able to diſprove the ſame, in caſe of loſs, then and in ſuch caſe ſuch profit or loſs ſhall go to the benefit or prejudice of the principals or perſons intereſted as aforeſaid, allowing a reaſonable compenſation to ſuch agent, factor, bailiff, receiver, ſheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, adminiſtrator, guardian, truſtee or other perſon, for his trouble in managing the ſame; and if any ſuch agent, factor, bailiff, receiver, ſheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, adminiſtrator, guardian, truſtee, or other ſuch perſon, receiving as aforeſaid, ſhall decline to make ſuch oath or affirmation, and to render ſuch account, it ſhall be preſumed that he applied the ſaid monies to his own uſe, and he ſhall be accountable therefor in the manner herein before mentioned in ſuch caſes.

Sect. 12. And whereas by an act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed the 27th of November, 1779, intituled, "An Act for the better ſupport of certain officers of this State, and for aſcertaining the ſpecific fines and penalties which they may incur by a neglect of duty:" The fees of the ſaid officers, and the fines and penalties which they might incur by a neglect of duty, were regulated by the price of wheat, which has been found inconvenient and uncertain;

Sect. 13. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, all the fees due to the officers, in the ſaid act mentioned, and all fines and penalties, which they have or may incur by a neglect of duty, ſhall be paid, levied, collected and received by and from them in gold and ſilver money, as they were regulated by law or practice, under the late government of Pennſylvania, before the firſt day of July, 1776; any thing in the ſaid law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sect. 14. And whereas by an act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed the 8th day of March, 1780, intituled, "An Act to reſtore and aſcertain divers fines, penalties and forfeitures, herein after mentioned, which may be incurred by the breach of certain acts of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth," the ſaid fines, penalties and forfeitures, therein mentioned, were alſo regulated by the price of wheat, which mode has been found inconvenient, uncertain and inadequate: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures of every kind, impoſed by virtue of any acts of the Aſſemblies of the late province of Pennſylvania, which are now in force, ſhall be levied, collected and recovered, in ſo much gold and ſilver money, as in the ſaid ſeveral acts is particularly inflicted and reſpectively ſpecified; and all fines, penalties and forfeitures, impoſed by any acts of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, ſince the revolution, ſhall be levied, collected and recovered, in ſo much gold and ſilver money as the ſums ſpecified in the reſpective acts for the ſaid fines, penalties and forfeitures, were worth at the ſeveral times of paſſing the ſaid acts, according to the rate of depreciation aforeſaid.

Sect. 15. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all debts or contracts which have been entered into at any time from or ſince the 1ſt day of March, 1781, or ſhall be entered into hereafter, ſhall be paid and diſcharged according to the ſpecial nature of the contract, that is to ſay, contracts made for gold and ſilver, ſhall be paid and diſcharged in the ſame; and contracts made for paper currency of any emiſſion ſhall be payable in the ſame emiſſion, excepting only that contracts entered into as above for old continental currency (if any ſuch there be) ſhall be liquidated and paid at ſpecie value, which value ſhall be aſcertained and determined by a Juſtice of the peace or the Juſtices of the common pleas, as the caſe may be, within their reſpective juriſdictions.

Sect. 16. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that nothing in this act ſhall be extended to prevent the receiving the bills of credit emitted in conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March, 1780, in taxes, to be laid in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to an act, intituled, An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to a happy concluſion," paſſed the 19th day of December, 1780.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the twenty firſt day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

SAMUEL STERRET, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

FOUND ſome time ago, on the road between Cheſter and Wilmington, a ſilver WATCH, with a ſteel chain to it. The owner proving property, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek.

¶ ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, Taylor,

From the City of New-York,

HEREBY offers his ſervice to the gentlemen of this city, and thoſe of New-York, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite to the houſe of Mrs. OWEN; where he propoſes to carry on the TAYLORS BUSINESS in all its branches. Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him, may depend on having their orders executed with care and punctuality,

By the Public's humble ſervant,

¶ BENJAMIN DOUGLASS.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1781.

TWO HALF JOES Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from off the commons of this city, the 17th inſt. in the morning, A bright bay HORSE; he is better than 14 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, is nicked, branded on the near buttock with a figure of three, and is remarkable for having no white ſpots about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Seventh-ſtreet, ſhall, if ſtolen, for the horſe and thief, have the above reward, and for the horſe only, EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS, paid by DANIEL TOPHAM.

C A D I Z, *February* 20.

THE Court has received, by a packet-boat from Carraccas, letters from Peru, which give an account of the inſurrection at Arequipa as being only a tranſient commotion, that was immediately appeaſed; ſo that all the news upon the ſubject ſpread abroad by the Engliſh news-papers, appear to be without foundation, and are now found to be fabricated by the miniſterial writers of that nation, with a view to alarm the Court of Madrid reſpecting the conſequences of the late revolution in North-America, and to impoſe upon the world.

Paris, March 1. The ſhip Chaumont, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies at Rochfort, gives us the following account: Hyder-Ali-Khan obtains every day new ſucceſſes againſt the Engliſh eſtabliſhments in India: This Nabob has received from the iſle of France, all the reinforcements he has aſked for: M. de Tronjoli, who reſided many years in that quarter of the world, at the head of our naval force, has ſailed from thence on board the frigate la Subtile, having left the command to M. Thomas d'Orves, who commands the L'Orient of 74 guns.

Late letters from Berlin mention, that the King of Pruſſia was dangerouſly ill; but the expreſs arrived at Verſailles the day before yeſterday has diſſipated our inquietudes. It informs us that the health of the great Frederick begins to be re-eſtabliſhed, and the letters which his Ambaſſador has received, are ſigned with his own hand. The life of this Prince, which has ſo long been uſeful to the world, inaſmuch as other Princes may read in it the moſt excellent leſſons, is become more important in the preſent ſituation of affairs. The diſpoſition he has manifeſted in favour of the independence of the United States of America, and his deſire to finiſh his own glorious career by a mediation, render his life ſtill more precious.

Hague, March 11. It has been propoſed in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland, to prohibit the importation of merchandize of the manufacture of Great-Britain, namely, wool, cloth, baize, ſerges, ſtockings, china, earthenware, glaſs, and all ſorts of hard ware; there is no doubt but ſuch a prohibition would hurt the enemy very much.

March 12. In the Aſſembly of the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, held on Wedneſday laſt, the anſwer to the manifeſto of Great-Britain was read, which will be carried to the Generality, and publiſhed immediately afterwards. It is ſaid, that a new propoſal was made relative to the augmentation of the troops, which will ſet aſide the former propoſitions for that purpoſe; the projected augmentation will amount to 11,000 men, of whom 6000 for the land ſervice will be incorporated in the different companies, without any creation of new officers; and the other 5000 for the marine, will be cloathed in uniforms and divided into companies, to be commanded by marine officers.

L O N D O N.

March 21. It is ſaid an account has been received of the anſwer which the Courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which is, ſhortly and ſubſtantially, that thoſe Courts are truly ſenſible of the humane and generous offers of her Imperial Majeſty, to put a ſtop to the miſeries of war, and the further effuſion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleaſure, her Majeſty's propoſal of a general Congreſs, for the purpoſe of adjuſting all points of controverſy between the contending powers, under *the expreſs condition*, that a Plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

March 22. Several battalions of infantry are now on their march for Plymouth, which garriſon, and its dependent cantonments, will in a few days conſiſt of 10,000 men, in order to oppoſe any attempts the enemy may make to land a body of troops on that quarter of the iſland, in the abſence of the grand fleet.

It is now, ſays a correſpondent, more than three weeks ſince *Puffing Paul* came over poſt from Amſterdam, and ſcowered away for Lord Mansfield's ſeat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderſtruck, and ready to ſubmit unconditionally to our ſpirited Miniſters! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in ſhort, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almoſt any terms!—And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the Miniſter to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the ſame time afford an opportunity to certain perſons (in the ſecret of the bubble) to make money in the Alley; for the real ſtate of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a ſerious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, againſt this ill-fated country. However, the miniſterial language is, "the nation was never in a more flouriſhing condition! there is no end to our reſources; we are able to bear up under more than five hundred millions of public debt!' Such is the language of even poor Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Mure, Atkinſon, Nugent, and others, who have been ſuch great ſufferers by the war! In this manner hath the nation been *bubbled* from almoſt the commencement of the American war.

By the laſt packet which ſailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was ſent to his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, ſignifying his Majeſty's pleaſure that a court martial be forthwith held on the Hon. Coſmo Gordon, Lieutenant Colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerſeys.

A letter from Amſterdam, dated March 12, ſays, "According to a liſt publiſhed by the department of the royal marine of Spain, it appears that the ſhips of his Catholic Majeſty, and the privateers of that nation, have taken in Europe, America, &c. during the courſe of the laſt year, 325 Engliſh ſhips, viz. the ſquadron of Don Cordova took 57, among which were 5 Eaſt-Indiamen; the ſquadron of Don Langara took 30; that of Gaſton 27; that of Galvez 32; Don Barcelo's ſquadron took 97 and four Bilanders; and the privateers have taken 78 ſhips."

March 30. A packet-boat from the Iſle of France, in the Eaſt-Indies, to Old France with diſpatches, is taken by the Phœnix, of Dartmouth. The mail was thrown over board, but in examining the ſhip ſome letters and papers were found, by which it appears, that ſome time after Sir Thomas Rumbold had quitted the Government of Madraſs, Hyder Ally, the celebrated Chief of the Marattas, at the head of an immenſe body of cavalry (ſaid to be 80,000) appeared before Arcot, the reſidence of a Nabob from whom the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company had received many great ſervices, and laid ſiege to it in form. On the firſt advices received by Sir Hector Monro, Commander of the Company's forces, he aſſembled the troops that were at hand, and fled to the relief of his ally, the Nabob; but being informed on his march of the nature and ſtrength of the enemy, ſent an expreſs to Chucknam, ordering Colonels Baily and Fletcher to aſſemble all their force and join him by forced marches. Hyder Ally being informed of it, determined to hinder their junction, and threw himſelf between the two bodies: That under Fletcher and Baily preſented themſelves firſt, at ſo great a diſtance from Sir Hector, that he could give them no aſſiſtance, and they were entirely defeated, leaving 600 Europeans and 6000 Seapoys dead on the field. As ſoon as Sir Hector was informed of this, he retreated with the utmoſt precipitation to Madraſs, leaving the kingdom of Arcot to the mercy of the conqueror, of which there is no doubt he is in full poſſeſſion, as the different Princes and people made their ſubmiſſion where he went; and it is added, he is making preparations to beſiege Pondicherry. Col. Fletcher was killed, and Baily, with all the baggage and artillery, taken. The conſequence of this diſaſter muſt be very great; and it is ſaid, that Fort St. George is taken. The Governor and Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have the fulleſt account of this event, as a French officer, taken on board the packet, and brought from Kinſale by the Captain of the Phœnix, has been interrogated by the Secretaries of State.

Eaſt India ſtock, yeſterday morning, fell nine per cent. in conſequence of the above news, and has ſince fell ſix and a half per cent. more. The Houſe of Commons, on hearing the above news, was thrown into the greateſt conſternation, and the diſaſters of the Eaſt India Company's affairs was the ſubject of converſation the whole day.

N E W-Y O R K, June 20.

By the brig Betſey, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived this morning from Corke, which place he left the 27th of April, we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N, April 10.

GENERAL PAOLI, the Corſican Chief, on Sunday and Monday laſt, had an audience with his Majeſty and his Miniſters, at the Queen's palace. It is ſaid that government are going to inveſt him with a ſpecial commiſſion, in order to reſcue his countrymen from their preſent ſituation; and that preparations are making for his going there.

The following are ſaid to be the terms upon which the Emperor of Germany and Empreſs of Ruſſia are becoming mediators for a general peace: That every European power ſhall withdraw their aſſiſtance to America, and leave Great-Britain to ſettle the quarrel herſelf, but without the aid of German and other foreign troops; and that each party ſhall reſtore whatever has been taken. The article to create difficulties is a demand of a free trade for all the world with America. This, however, Sir Joſeph Yorke is to grant, provided France and Portugal alſo grant the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, April 4.

"This moment we received an expreſs from Captain Taylor, of the Tarleton, dated at Fairly, on Tueſday, adviſing that on the 24th of March he fell in with and took the Tom Lee, an American letter of marque, of 12 guns, and 46 men, after an obſtinate engagement of two hours and five minutes, in which the American had one man killed; all well on board the Tarleton. The prize is a new ſhip, built upon a new conſtruction, pierced for 18 guns, is 111 feet long upon the deck, 25 feet beam, and has on board 140 hogſheads of tobacco. There was a cutter in company that will come in for a ſhare. She parted with her on the night of the 26th, but ſaw her yeſterday coming round the Mull, and expects her here this night."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 3.

"Yeſterday evening a courier arrived at the Imperial Miniſter's hotel from Vienna, where it was ſhortly afterwards reported that the deſpatches contained the important intelligence that a treaty of alliance and friendſhip, offenſive and defenſive, was nearly concluded between the courts of Vienna and London, and that the ſame would be ratified in a very little time."

As ſoon as the court of France received an account of the revolt in Corſica, M. Caſtries diſpatched an expreſs to Breſt, to ſtop the embarkation of troops deſtined for America, to reinforce M. Rochambeau; and to hold themſelves in readineſs, in caſe it ſhould be determined to employ them againſt the rebellious Corſicans.

The annals of our hiſtory can ſhew no period in which Great-Britain ſtood in ſo powerful a point of view as ſhe now does, ſurrounded on all ſides with an hoſt of enemies, yet carrying on offenſive operations in every part of the globe, and defending her extenſive poſſeſſions with equal ſpirit.

The native inhabitants of Corſica, unable to ſtruggle with the cruelty and oppreſſion of the French government, have thrown off all obedience to their Governors, and one univerſal commotion and revolt has actually taken place. In conſequence of the above important information received on Saturday, a cabinet council was held at the Lord Preſident's, at which General Paoli attended.

Yeſterday the Eaſt-India company received ſome diſpatches from their ſettlements at Bengal, which was brought over in a Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman arrived at Dover.

Three men of war of the line and two frigates are now under ſailing orders for the Eaſt-Indies, as a reinforcement to Admiral Hughes's ſquadron.

Dublin, April 17. A gentleman of credit in this city has received a letter from Madraſs, by the Eaſt-India packet lately arrived at Galway, which, after mentioning the defeat of the Eaſt-India company's troops under the command of Colonels Fletcher and Bailie, ſays that General Monro, immediately after the receipt of the news, called in all his out poſts, which, with the forces of the Nabob of Arcot, amounted to 50,000 men. At the head of them, and a large train of artillery, he attacked the army commanded by Hyder Ally and ſon, amounting to 120,000 men, which he totally routed, taking all their baggage, cannon, &c. And it was not doubted, at the time the letter was wrote, but Hyder Ally and his ſon would be taken priſoners or killed, as General Monro was ſtill purſuing them, they having fled from the field at the head of about 700 cavalry. The above intelligence is farther corroborated by what tranſpired from the officer who brought over the expreſs, and who ſailed with it laſt Thurſday for Pargate, on his way for London.

B O S T O N, *June* 7.

Yeſterday Captain Young arrived here in 20 days from Martinico.—By him we have a confirmation that the French fleet lately arrived at Martinico had been in purſuit of and drove the Britiſh fleet from before St. Lucia, had landed 15000 troops there; and that there is no doubt but the iſland is now in poſſeſſion of our Allies.

June 11. Thurſday laſt arrived at Salem from a cruize, of about 10 days, the ſhip Thorn, Capt. Tucker, having captured four prizes, one of which arrived the preceding day, the others (Jamaicamen) he carried in with him. One of the latter was a prize to the Alliance; but had been re-taken by a Britiſh letter of marque ſhip of 20 guns, and then under her convoy. Capt. Tucker, by ſtratagem, boarded the ſhip, by which means few lives were loſt, and the prize recovered.

The fleet which have appeared off this harbour a few days paſt, proves to be that of our Allies, conſiſting of a number of tranſports, with troops, under convoy of one ſhip of the line, and three frigates.

A ſhip called the Hunter is arrived at New-London, in a ſhort paſſage from Martinico.——On her homeward bound paſſage, ſhe took a large brig from Charleſtown, loaded with rice, &c. and carried her in with her.

Laſt Monday arrived at Providence, the privateer ſloop Succeſs, Capt. Hopkins, of that port, from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken and carried in with her a copper bottomed brig from Liverpool, bound to New-York, laden with flour, beef, pork, dry goods, &c. &c.

B A L T I M O R E, June 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinico, dated May the firſt, 1781 *(tranſlated from the French.)*

"I am juſt returned from on board the ſloop wherein I went to windward of the iſland, with an intent to be a ſpectator of the engagement that was fought yeſterday, at eleven o'clock, A. M. before the Ance d'Arlaix, between our fleet and that commanded by Admiral Hood, conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, and three frigates.—Sir George Rodney was then at St. Euſtatius, with four ſhips of the line, attending to the auction of the goods which he had plundered the wretched inhabitants of, and, in all appearance, more pleaſed with that than fighting.

"Our fleet entered the canal of St. Lucia with twenty ſhips of the line, and three frigates wore round the Diamond, when the frigate gave ſignals of the enemy being below Port-Royal; whereupon M. de Graſſe ordered four ſhips and two frigates to cover the convoy to windward, towards St. Lucia; and with the remaining ſixteen ſhips formed a line, and bore down upon the Engliſh fleet, to the windward of which they kept. The van began firing, and in leſs than twenty minutes afterwards the ſixteen veſſels were all engaged.—The Engliſh fought two hours with courage, after which ſeveral of their ſhips wore before the wind for more than half an hour, neither did they, during the engagement, keep ſo regular a line as our fleet did.—About three o'clock in the afternoon they all fled; our van cut them off from St. Lucia, which obliged them to keep before the wind; four of our veſſels chaſed with crowded ſails.—I can aſſure you they are handſomely drubbed, and am not without hopes ſome will be brought in here.

"The four ſhips, having ſeen the convoy ſafe in the bay, began alſo to chaſe the fugitive fleet.

"Nobody can give you a more certain account of the engagement than we can, as the ſloop was along ſide of the frigate that repeated the ſignals.—Never in my life had I greater ſatisfaction than that of ſeeing two ſuch fleets; but above all, our ſixteen French men of war routing ſeventeen Engliſh, that had blockaded our harbour upwards of ſix weeks. I know not how Sir George Rodney will extricate himſelf.

"When Mr. de Graſſe left France, he had with him five ſhips of the line, with tranſports having on board ſeven regiments† of ſoldiers bound to North-America; five for the Eaſt-Indies; one ſhip and two frigates for the coaſt of Guinea; ſo that the whole fleet conſiſted of 400 ſail. The fleet of Mr. de Graſſe was fitted out in twenty four days, and ſixteen of them were copper bottomed.

† *A French regiment conſiſts of* 1659 *men.—Seven regiments make* 11,613 *men.*

Letters from Frederickſburg, dated on Tueſday laſt, mention, that the Britiſh army had viſited Goochland and Amelia counties, the former on the north, and the latter on the ſouth ſide of James river, and that it was hoped they were on their retreat ſtill more ſoutherly—That their cavalry had made a rapid march, in two diviſions, under command of Cols. Tarleton and Simcoe, one to Charlotteſville, and the other to a place called "Point of Fork," where they had committed great exceſſes, the particulars of which had not been received.

A poſtcript to one of the above mentioned letters adviſes that intelligence had juſt been received from the ſouthward, that the Britiſh forces were in march for Richmond."

Extract of a letter from George-town, dated on Thurſday laſt.

"By the lateſt accounts we have from Virginia, the enemy were ſaid to be retreating, having been in Amelia county, conſiderably to the ſouthward of James river."

A gentleman juſt arrived in town from the lower part of Virginia brings advice, that a few days ago a fleet of forty ſix ſail of Britiſh veſſels arrived in Cheſapeake, ſuppoſed be part of the Cork fleet.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 27.

By advices from the ſouthward we learn, "That the Britiſh army in Virginia, under Cornwallis, made a motion, with a view to poſſeſs themſelves of ſome ſtores at Albemarle Old-Court-houſe; whereupon the Marquis de la Fayette, being joined by the firſt detachment of Pennſylvanians, under the command of General Wayne, made forced marches towards James-River, and on gaining the South-Anna, he found Cornwallis encamped ſome miles below the Point of Forks. By a ſtolen march through a difficult road, he threw himſelf between the enemy and the magazine, and took a poſition upon Michunk, where, agreeable to appointment, he was joined by a body of riflemen. Next day Cornwallis retired towards Richmond, where he was at the date of our laſt diſpatches, which was the 18th inſtant."

On the 6th inſt. arrived at Boſton from l'Orient, after a paſſage of 69 days, the Alliance frigate, Captain Barry. On his paſſage from Boſton to l'Orient Capt. Barry captured the privateer ſchooner Alert, of ten carriage guns, from Glaſgow, Francis Ruſſell, commander, and ſent her into l'Orient. This privateer had with her a prize, a Venetian ſhip, which ſhe had captured and detained. Capt. Barry and his Officers, out of reſpect to the Law of Nations and the Rights of Neutrality, immediately releaſed the Venetian ſhip to proceed on her voyage. Her cargoe was very valuable.

Captain Barry ſailed from L'Orient the 30th of March laſt, with a convoy. On the 2d of April he fell in with and took two privateer brigs, from Guernſey, one the Mars, of 20 twelves, 2 ſix pound cannon, 12 four pound coherns, and 112 men; the other the Minerva, of 10 guns and 55 men.

On the 2d of May he fell in with and captured a brig and ſnow from Jamaica to Briſtol, loaded with ſugars.

On the 28th of May he fell in with two Britiſh ſloops of war; one the ſhip Atalanta, of 16 guns and 120 men; the other the brig Trepaſſey, of 14 guns and 60 men. After engaging theſe near three glaſſes, within piſtol ſhot, they

both ſtruck to him. Captain Barry had 5 men killed and 22 wounded, himſelf among the latter. The Atalanta had 5 men killed and 15 wounded; the Trepaſſey 6 killed and 15 wounded, the Captain among the former.——— Moſt of the above prizes have arrived at ſafe ports.

Capt. Barry, having a great number of priſoners on board, thought it prudent to ſend the Trepaſſey as a cartel to Newfoundland, which he did with about 220 priſoners, firſt throwing her guns overboard, and taking away her military ſtores, reſerving the Capt. of the Atalanta and the Firſt Lieut. of the Trepaſſey, as hoſtages for the return of the veſſel.

Laſt Thurſday morning, ſoon after ſunriſe, Gen. Skinner landed at the Highlands, with a body of troops, ſuppoſed to be near twelve hundred. He marched about twelve miles into the country, in the courſe of which he burnt Mr. Stillman's houſe, a Quarter-Maſter in the Monmouth militia, alſo Juſtice Covenhoven's houſe. But the militia, under Col. Holmes, turning out with the greateſt alacrity, and harraſſing him very much, he was obliged to go off the next day, with very little plunder. David Firman, Eſq; (formerly General) ſhewed a moſt laudable example, by ſerving with his countrymen and fellow citizens in the ranks.

Thurſday laſt was ſent in here the ſloop Polly, Captain Peacock, from Charleſtown to Virginia, taken by the ſhip Dove, Captain Lyons. By ſome of the priſoners we learn, that Lord Rawdon, being puſhed too hard, had given up the State of South-Carolina to the men, who, if it was poſſible to believe Rivington, he was driving into the ſwamps, and had almoſt annihilated. Lord Rawdon had *full* poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, and ſince the arrival of the Cork fleet, with a reinforcement, as was reported, of four thouſand men, he has told his ſoldiers he would march into the country for the benefit of their health. George Town was evacuated the beginning of June; in ſhort every poſt in Georgia and South-Carolina, except Ninety-Six and Auguſta, are evacuated or taken, and thoſe two poſts are cloſely beſieged and no doubt would ſoon ſurrender. The exchange of all the officers and privates of the Continental line, priſoners at Charleſtown, was ſettled, and veſſels preparing to carry them to the Northward. The arrival of the reinforcement at Charleſtown rouſed their uſual *Britiſh* inſolence, and they threw impediments in the way of ſettling the exchange of the militia; but it was expected, however, that it would be ſettled in a few days.

Yeſterday came up to town, the ſhip Franklin, Capt. Angus, from l'Orient, in France, in ſixty-three days. On the 20th ult. he fell in with and made prize of the ſchooner Dolphin, Capt. Blake, which, after taking out the moſt valuable part of her cargo, he ſunk.

The General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey have paſſed an act to repeal ſundry acts, making the bills of credit iſſued on the faith of that State a legal tender, &c.

Subſtance of letters taken on board the Anna Thereſa packet-boat, Captain Croſbey, from Lord George Germaine to General Clinton.

"TO puſh the reduction of the Southern States—To reinforce Arnold in the Cheſapeak, and by no means to loſe ſight of the ſubjugation of Virginia, WHICH," HE SAYS, "naturally will be accompained with that of Maryland—To prevent, by every poſſible means, the ſettlement of Vermont, and to effect a ſettlement of the Refugees in Caſco-Bay—To enliſt the American priſoners at New-York and ſend them to the Weſt-Indies, WHERE," HE SAYS, "the army is exceedingly reduced, and he ſees no other poſſible means of recruiting it.—About 3000 Britiſh troops go as a reinforcement."

N. B. The above goes on ſuppoſition that the Breſt fleet, with troops, had not ſailed, and that it probably would not.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their GENERAL MEETING, on Monday, the 2d of July next, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, at the Free Maſon's Lodge in Lodge alley.——Maſters of Veſſels deſirous of becoming Members are requeſted to attend

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To be ſold on Saturday, the 30th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe,

The Schooner NEPTUNE,

Now lying at the ſouth ſide of Powell's wharff.

SHE is a faſt ſailing Virginia built boat, almoſt new. An inventory will be ſhewn at the time and place of ſale. For further particulars apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe Collectors of public taxes, for the city and county of Philadelphia, who have not ſettled their duplicates and paid the amount thereof to the County Treaſurer, that they forthwith proceed to collect the taxes yet due, and pay the whole amount of their reſpective duplicates to the county Treaſurer, within ten days from the date hereof, after which time every delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

¶ *By order of the Commiſſioners,*

June 27, 1781. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, has juſt received

A Large Cargoe of Dry Goods,

FROM BOSTON,

(The Articles too numerous to be inſerted in a common Advertiſement)

Which he will SELL, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Bills of Exchange.

Bucks county, June 27, 1781.

MY wife, MARY ERWIN, having for theſe ſeven years paſt uniformly and invariably endeavoured, by every effort in her power, to deſtroy my happineſs, comfort and peace of mind, and on every occaſion to counteract and defeat any meaſures I have adopted for the intereſt, welfare and harmony of my family: Being thus circumſtanced, I have come to a ſolemn determination, however repugnant to my own diſpoſition, to ſeparate myſelf finally from her; and as I intend to do her the moſt ample juſtice by allowing her a ſufficient annuity for her mentenence and ſupport, ſo I muſt at the ſame time declare that I ſhall not hold myſelf anſwerable for, or liable to pay any debts ſhe may contract ſubſequent to the date hereof, and do therefore warn and forbid any perſon to truſt her on my credit.

† ARTHUR ERWIN.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Coffee-Houſe, will begin the SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of the city, for the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the firſt fifty lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

CONDITIONS of SALE.

Firſt. The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off to be paid into the State Treaſury, in the aforeſaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver money, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money: In manner following:

One fourth part within three days after the ſale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of ſale.

If the one-quarter part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in the manner preſcribed, the ſale to be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the State, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the Truſtees, certificates from the Treaſurer of the State, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the State, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns forever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded. *By Order of Council,*

Philad. June 21, 1781. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; judge of the admiralty, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; ſecond juſtice of the ſupreme court, the honourable John Evans, Eſq; third juſtice of the ſame court, and the honourable George Bryan, Eſq; fourth juſtice of the ſame court, and juſtices duly aſſigned, conſtituted and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all treaſons, piracies, felonies, and crimes committed upon the ſea, or within admiralty juriſdiction, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of June inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of admiralty ſeſſions, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, coroner and conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, *Sheriff.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

All the MONEY Reward.

WAS LOST out of the ſubſcriber's pocket, on Friday, the firſt of June, between the 21 and 30 mile ſtones on the Reading road, a worked POCKET-BOOK, containing a large ſum of ſtate money, ſundry certificates of depreciation due to the following perſons, and dated at Lebanon in April laſt, viz.

No. 46, £ 97 5 0 due to Catharine Knight, widow of John Knight, drummer;
280, 87 7 6 due to Robert Eakin, ſoldier;
281, 88 16 9 due to Henry Deſperate, ſoldier;
282, 84 5 6 due to John Purtle, ſoldier;
284, 81 18 1 due to Malcom M'Daniel, ſoldr.
324, 85 8 9 due to Samuel Campbell, ſoldier;
325, 85 17 7 due to John Carner, ſoldier;
329, 88 5 0 due to Samuel M'Cord. ſoldier;

alſo the following, dated at Lebanon in May laſt, viz.

No. 17, £ 372 6 4 due to Thomas Dungan, enſign and pay-maſter;
22, 475 10 2 due to John M'Dowell, ſurgeon;
50, 32 3 9 due to Michael M'Donnel, ſoldr.
97, 63 7 4 due to John Leſley, drummer;
159, 60 18 1 due to Robert Polſton, ſoldier;
160, 81 10 3 due to William Dawſon, ſergeant,

with a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliver the ſaid pocket-book and papers to Col. THOMAS CRAIG, near the 21 mile ſtone, to Capt. JACOB BOWER, at Reading, or to Mr. FUNK, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive all the money as a reward, and no queſtions aſked them. Proper ſteps have been taken to prevent the certificates and papers being of ſervice to any perſons except the owners.

THOMAS DUNGAN.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, having three dwelling houſes, each three ſtories high, adjoining each other on the aforeſaid lots. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to ISAAC BARTRAM, Druggiſt, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *June* 27, 1781. ¶

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, By

HARRIS and *FERGUSON,*

At their COMMISSION STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, oppoſite Trotter's-Alley,

A VARIETY of MERCHANDIZE,

At the loweſt Prices, for ready Money; Amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, old Liſbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogſheads and bottles, Molaſſes, Muſcovado Sugar, brown and white Spaniſh Sugar in boxes, Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well aſſorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the beſt kind, Indigo, beſt Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON, having provided convenient and ſafe Warehouſes and Cellars, are prepared to receive all kinds of GOODS that may be ſent to them, to ſell on commiſſion, and hope to give ample ſatisfaction to all perſons who are pleaſed to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addreſſed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch. ¶

OFFICE *for Conveyancing and Sale of* REAL ESTATES, *kept by*

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER,

Is removed from Fourth-ſtreet to the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to draw deeds, mortgages, leaſes, wills, letters of attorney, agreements, and all other kinds of writings. He alſo continues ſelling real eſtates, and has now entered in his office a large number of houſes and lots, in different parts of the city and ſuburbs, plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be diſpoſed of very cheap for caſh; and among the ſame are the following, viz. a plantation, ſituate in Lower Dublin and Abington townſhips, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joſeph Miles, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with an excellent ſpring, a waggon houſe, a log barn and ſtables, a new cyder mill and preſs, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the reſt arable, and the whole under good fence. It is now occupied by Adam Waſs, who has a leaſe for two years from March laſt on the ſhares, the purchaſer to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the leaſe.

Alſo a piece of 20 acres of land, adjoining the above, whereon is a good log houſe, and ſpring houſe near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard. The purchaſer to be intitled to the owners part of the grain now in the ground. Alſo another piece of 20 acres of land, about half a mile diſtant from the laſt, lying on Pennypack-creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log houſe, barn, and a good ſpring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard. It is under good fence, and rented for a year from March laſt. The tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes. The purchaſer to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Alſo a well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Almond and Catharine-ſtreets, now occupied by Captain Clifton. The lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 2l. 16s. 6d. ¾ per annum.

Alſo a two ſtory brick tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon-ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomſon. The lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45s. per annum.

Alſo an elegant three ſtory brick houſe, with a piazza and kitchen, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets. The lot 20 feet front on Market-ſtreet, 100 feet on Sixth-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 20l. per annum.

Alſo three brick houſes, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet. The lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be ſold ſeparate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply as above directed. *Philadelphia. June* 21, 1781. ¶

Glouceſter county, June 20, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, notice is hereby given to the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſh and meadow grounds, lying and being on Repaupo creek, to meet at the houſe of Charles Steelman, at the mouth of ſaid creek, on the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to give the managers ſuch directions and aſſiſtance as may appear neceſſary.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
PETER LOCK,
WILLIAM WHITE, } Managers.

¶

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on Turner's-Lane, in the Northern-Liberties;

A LIKELY large Bay MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, trots and canters well, one of her hind fetlocks white, both hind legs a little ſwelled, a ſhort ſwitch tail, part of her mane trimmed on the near ſide, a ſmall white ſaddle mark on the near ſide. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare (if ſtolen) and the thief, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, may receive TWENTY SILVER DOLLARS of ENNION WILLIAMS, or of the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable charges; or TEN SILVER DOLLARS for delivering the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

June 24, 1781. ¶

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark bay HORSE, with a blackiſh curled mane and tail, heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, but can pace a little, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar, above 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ SETH QUEE,

June 25, 1781.

ONE GUINEA Reward.

STRAYED from the Subſcribers' paſture, on the 17th inſtant, a Bay MARE, three years old, no natural mark, branded thus 4, ſhod before, has not been rode many times. Whoever has taken up ſaid Mare, and will return her, ſhall be paid the above reward, with reaſonable charges, by ROBERTS and GARRIGUES.

Philad. 6th Month 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on Third-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, convenient for a Tanner or Skinner, having a ſtream of water running through it. For particulars, enquire of ¶ WILLIAM GARRIGUES.

Tinicum, June 22, 1781.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, a red ſpyed COW, ſuppoſed to be 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near horn TS, her tail ſhort. She has been miſſing about two weeks. Any perſon giving intelligence of her ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

¶ CHRISTOPHER ROAN.

Northern Liberties, June 22, 1781.

WHEREAS CATHARINE my wife, regardleſs of the ſolemn obligations of matrimony, hath been guilty of incontinency. I do therefore give notice and forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ JOHN GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a MEETING of the OFFICERS of the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held (by appointment) at the STATE-HOUSE, on Wednesday, May 30, 1781.

Lieut. Col. EYRES was chosen Chairman,

THE following resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed to:

Whereas many injurious reports have been propagated, with design to lessen the confidence of the good people of this commonwealth in his Excellency Joseph Reed, esq; president and commander in chief of the militia thereof, which unless counteracted may have pernicious influence on the minds of the weak and unwary. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we have the fullest confidence in the abilities, patriotism, and integrity of his excellency the president, and will give him every support in our power.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to his excellency the president, conformable to the above resolution.

The following Gentlemen were chosen, General Wilkinson, Captain Budden and Lieutenant Nelson.

The Committee prepared an address, which, being read and considered, was agreed to, and signed by all the officers present.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on his Excellency the President with the address.

The following gentlemen were chosen, Colonel Eyre, Colonel Will and Colonel Knox.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President of the State, and Commander in Chief of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

WHEREAS various reports, highly derogatory to your character, have been propagated, with equal malignity and industry, by some characters, who, making professions of public zeal, labour to destroy all confidence in your integrity, and even to create jealousies of your patriotism: The officers of the Militia, of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, beg leave to offer you this testimonial of our firm reliance in your abilities, integrity and patriotism, and to assure you that we will chearfully yield you every support in our power.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much obliged to you for this kind and unsought proof of your attention and esteem. I trust it is not necessary to assure you (as I justly might) that the reports to which you allude are destitute of any foundation in truth. But while I endeavour to forget the authors and their unworthy proceedings, I shall ever gratefully remember the generous support I have received from the brave and virtuous citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties, as well as other parts of the state, during a troubled administration. Such a support as affords the fairest encouragement and surest protection to public office faithfully administered, and public character chastly preserved, against all the assaults of malevolence and faction. My best wishes and warmest thanks are justly due to you, gentlemen, in particular, and beg you to accept them.

JOSEPH REED.

At a meeting of the Field Officers of the Militia and Lieutenants of the county of Philadelphia, by appointment, at the house of Abraham Wentz, inn-keeper, June 9th, 1781.

Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT CURREY, *Chairman.*

WHEREAS various reports are circulating, evidently fabricated to diminish the faith of the more distant and industrious part of the inhabitants of this State in Joseph Reed, Esq; President of this State, and Commander in Chief of the militia of Pennsylvania: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we long have had the highest opinion of the truth, honour and patriotism of his Excellency the President, and after due enquiry are fully perswaded that he still merits our utmost confidence and warmest attachment.

Resolved unanimously, That a Commitee of three be appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency the President, descriptive of these our sentiments.

The following gentlemen were chosen, Colonel Coats, Lieutenant Colonel M'Veagh and Major Bethel.

The Committee prepared an address, which being read and considered was agreed to, and the Chairman requested to sign the same, in behalf of the officers present.

Resolved unanimously, That a Committee of two be appointed to wait on his Excellency the President, with the address.

The following gentlemen were chosen, Colonel Coats and Colonel M'Veagh.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq: President of the State, and Commander in Chief of the militia of Pennsylvania.*

SIR,

HAVING often been sensible of the unavoidably perplexing and distressing difficulties which have attended the administration of government in this state for the two or three years last past, we have beheld your excellency's unwearied efforts, faithfully to discharge the duties of your office, with sympathy, gratitude, and admiration. That faction and intrigue should make their appearance in this state, where every enemy to his country, and every invidious restless idler, is allowed full liberty to misrepresent and censure public measures, we do not wonder; but at the recent, groundless and malevolent reports raised, to injure your character, as our first magistrate, we are really astonished. With the thinking part of the community, however, their ultimate effects must be to excite indignation or contempt for the authors. And as a proof that we, the officers of the militia of the county of Philadelphia, believe them to be groundless and malevolent, we think it our duty, at this time, and in this way, to assure your Excellency that we long have had, and continue to have the fullest and most satisfactory conviction of your integrity, patriotism and abilities, and will, till otherwise convinced by facts, most chearfully countenance, befriend and support you, to the utmost of our power.

ROBERT CURREY, Chairman.

Philadelphia county, June 9th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

The kind attention you have shewn to my character and interests, on this occasion, claims my warm and grateful acknowledgments. I am not conscious of having deserved ill of my country in any respect. But the generous and unsollicited approbation my fellow citizens and countrymen have expressed of my conduct, will, I doubt not, scatter the clouds of detraction, and certainly animate me to become more worthy of their esteem. This is the only reward I seek, for the services you so kindly approve, and I am happy to find that I am in no danger of a disappointment. May you, Gentlemen, long enjoy the liberties for which you have so nobly contended, with every other public and private happiness.

JOS. REED.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1781.

THE Office in this City for taking Subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Fuller, in Front-street, below the Draw-bridge.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

THE OFFICERS of the different LODGES, established under the Jurisdiction of the *Grand Warrant* of *Pennsylvania*, are requested to take NOTICE, that the GRAND QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION is adjourned until MONDAY, the Second Day of July next, at Two o'CLOCK, P. M. at which Time it will be held, in the GRAND-LODGE-ROOM, LODGE-ALLEY.

By Order of the Right Worshipful GRAND-MASTER,
June 18, 1781. W. M. SMITH, D. G. S.

WANTED immediately,

A SINGLE WOMAN COOK, to reside constantly in a genteel family of about ten persons, in the country. She must be honest, industrious, and capable of taking charge of the kitchen furniture and pantry. Such a person, well recommended, may hear of a place, and high wages, by applying to the Printers.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN M'MILLAN, of Chanceford township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, did on the 31st day of March, 1778, sell and convey to me the subscriber, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate and being in the township aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-five pounds Pennsylvania currency, and received from me One Hundred and Fifty pounds of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in seven yearly payments. And whereas the said John M'Millan did mortgage and convey the said lands some considerable time before to a certain David Junken, of Oxford township, Chester county; I do forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on all or any of the bonds for said money, as I am determined not to pay any of them until compelled by law.

June 1, 1781. ¶ ANDREW PAXTON.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Kronback, in Dover township, York county, on the 28th of May, two stray MARES; one a bay, about ten years old, 13 hands high, branded C A on the off buttock; the other a roan, about five years old, 15 hands high, branded U K on the off buttock; also a brown yearling FILLEY, has a blaze on her face, one white hind foot, and trots. The owners of said mares are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JACOB KRONBACK.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Cash,

THREE neat BRICK TENEMENTS, and LOTS of GROUND thereto belonging. One of them situate on the north side of Duke-street; the other two situate on the west side of an eight feet wide street, leading from Duke-street to Green-street, in the Northern Liberties. The lots are contiguous to each other, and the whole is clear of ground-rent.

Also a yearly ground-rent of 3*l.* issuing out of a lot of ground, situate on the south side of Green-street, in the said Liberties, now or late in tenure of John Morgan.

And also sundry lots of ground in Southwark, on a new street, called German-street, leading into Passyunk road. For terms enquire of RICHARD WHITEHEAD, Scrivener, at his office, the north-west corner of Vine and Water-streets, where deeds, mortgages and other writings are done with care and dispatch. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Capt. HAWKINS BOON, late of Northumberland, deceased, That they attend at the house of Robert Martin, in Northumberland town, one of the Administrators to the aforesaid estate, between the date hereof and the first day of August next, in order to settle their accounts, and pay off their respective debts. Also, all those that have just demands against said estate are requested to attend at the aforesaid place, any time between the first day of September and the first day of November next, in order to settle their accounts, and receive such sums as shall appear to be due to them,

by ROBERT MARTIN, and
ROBERT ARTHUR, } Administrators.

Northumberland town, May 25, 1781. ¶

Half-a-Crown Reward.

RUNAWAY on Monday last, An Apprentice Boy, named JOHN KUHN, by trade a Barber, about 17 years of age, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick set, with dark coloured hair. Had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, blue striped linen jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Race-street, near Front-street, shall have the above reward, paid by

GEORGE KEEHMLE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others are desired not to harbour or carry him off.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1781. ¶

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 25th of May last, A Black MARE, 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, trots and canters well. When lost, she had a horse-lock to her near fore foot. Whoever delivers the said mare to me, in Campington, shall have the above reward, paid by

June 19. ¶ JOHN KEITER.

New-London Cross-Roads.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, That he has erected a light WAGGON, to go from this place to Philadelphia, and back twice in the month, to carry passengers or goods; leave this place on the second and fourth Monday in every month, early in the morning, and return the following Thursday evening, passing through Kennet, Concord, Chester and Darby; letters, news-papers or other goods, carried and particular care taken. Cash will be carried, received or laid out, at two and one half per cent. The price for each passenger will be Two Dollars specie, or its value; letters Six-pence each, news-papers at the common price. Any goods above fifteen pounds weight will be carried for Two-pence per pound, any not exceeding four pound will be carried for One Shilling, the money to be paid before the waggon sets off or the goods left, by

ALLEN CUNINGHAM.

N. B. As by this place is the nearest road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, all travellers may expect as good usage and cheap as can be found on either road; and if any chuses to employ the waggon it will proceed to Baltimore without delaying more than one night here. Persons in Philadelphia may apply to Mrs. Murdoch, at the sign of the Mermaid, near the New-market. ¶

TAKEN up last April, within a mile of Mountholly, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, a stray black HORSE, broken winded, with a white spot on his near shoulder, age not known. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold on the first day of July, agreeable to law, by SAMUEL COX.

CAME to the plantation of Adam Wolfe, living at the sign of the White Horse, in Manchester township, York county, on the 20th of April last, a sorrel MARE COLT, has no brand, long tail, a few white hairs in her forehead, both paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ADAM WOLFE.

Best LIVER OIL,

In Barrels and Kegs,

To be SOLD, by

RICHARD WELLS,

In Water-street, opposite the Tun Tavern, or in Arch-street, above Sixth-street. ‡ 8 w. c. t. f.

STAGE-WAGGON.

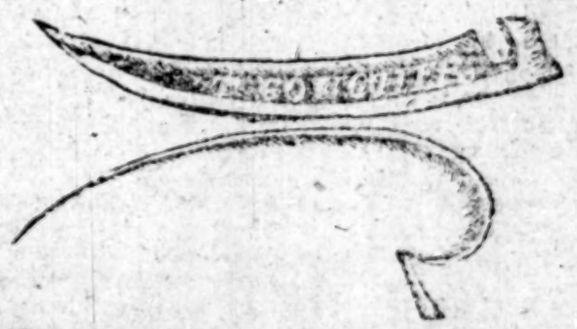
THE subscriber informs the Public, that he has provided a Commodious STAGE-WAGGON, with four Horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their Baggage, and will set out from the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-Town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The Price for each Passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be FORTY SHILLINGS in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 150lb. weight of Baggage, and the same sums for Passage and Carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favouring him with their custom to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this Stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate, nor sealed letters to be carried by this Stage, unless they are directed to some officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant, GERSHOM JOHNSON.

January 27, 1781. T. b. c. t. f.



ONE hundred dozen of grass and cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES are now finishing for the ensuing harvest, sold by wholesale and retail, warranted and unwarranted good, made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at his shop in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, next door to the sign of the Black-horse, Philadelphia.

N. B. A quantity of weavers reeds for sale, made by an excellent workman, fit for either town or country weavers. They are made of Jamaica cane. Enquire as above. ¶ 8 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Providence township, Chester county, about the 3d of May, A Dark Bay HORSE, about ten or eleven years old, branded with the letters G S, trots and paces. the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. † JACOB MALIN.

May 15, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.